

# LABOR CLAYTON

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

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## Hearst Newspaper in Seattle Closed Down As Result of Strike

In the first strike of newspaper editorial workers ever witnessed in Seattle, Wash., members of the American Newspaper Guild walked out Thursday of last week from William Randolph Hearst's "Post-Intelligencer," in protest against the discharge of two men who had joined, and been active in promoting, the Guild organization. The discharged employees were Frank Lynch and Everhardt Armstrong, both veterans of more than fifteen years' service on the paper, and both former service men.

The Newspaper Guild, an American Federation of Labor affiliate, made up of the editorial employees of newspapers, announced that it had resorted to the strike on the "P.-I." only after every other effort had been made to induce the management to abandon its unfair stand and reinstate the two men.

### Paper Suspends Publication

Immediately following the strike a picket line was placed around the "Post-Intelligencer" building, in which line were volunteers from a number of union organizations. Workers in other departments of the paper declined to pass through such picket lines unless safe ingress and egress were assured, with the result that at 11 p. m. on the night of the strike the management of the paper stated that no edition would be issued for the following morning. Since that time the executive management of the Hearst publication has announced an indefinite suspension of the issuance of the paper. The management also printed a statement in the Seattle "Times" saying, among other things, "The 'Post-Intelligencer' has ceased to regard this as a personal fight. Whether this newspaper ever resumes publication or not is up to this community. The call to arms has been sounded." Attempt was also made in the statement to place responsibility for the closure on David Beck, president of the Joint Council of Teamsters, and mention was made of "the sinister influence he has exercised over this city for years."

### Various Agencies Attempt Settlement

The Seattle Central Labor Council gave its indorsement to the cause of the striking Guildsmen. Mayor Dore of Seattle and other public officials and prominent citizens of the city began efforts to reach a basis of settlement, in which they were joined by high officials of the American Guild and of the various unions whose members are unemployed as a result of the "Post-Intelligencer" having suspended publication. Latest reports show that no results have been forthcoming from these efforts, although representatives of the Guild immediately gave assurance of their willingness to enter into negotiation for a settlement, and stated their demands. The first of these is for reinstatement of the two discharged employees; the further requests are for the five-day week, a wage scale ranging from \$25 to \$50 weekly, according to the employee's experience, and for certain other work-

ing conditions, including also the right to bargain collectively.

In the reply of W. Vaughn Tanner, resident publisher of the Hearst publication, to the offer of Mayor Dore to attempt the bringing about of a settlement of the controversy by friendly conference, it is stated that the question of the legality of the two discharges has been taken to the National Labor Relations Board by the employees concerned, and that the only other question involved is the maintenance of law and order. He then calls attention to the duty of the mayor to maintain law and expresses the belief the official should first use his efforts to that end.

### Caustic Comment of Mayor Dore

After receiving Tanner's letter Mayor Dore said: "Tanner's letter was simply insulting. I'm washing my hands of the business. I don't care now if the 'P.-I.' never publishes and I think it would be a good thing for the town if it didn't."

Dore added that if there were "any attempt to run in gunmen-strike-breakers they'll be thrown in jail, just as quick as we'll throw in any picket or anybody else running around with guns. If it's necessary, we'll search everybody."

## Tax Returns Ordered Opened For Senate Labor Spy Inquiry

President Roosevelt has ordered the federal income tax returns of 230 private detective agencies and corporations employing them thrown open for use of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor in its investigation, authorized by the Senate just before adjournment, "of violations of the rights of free speech and assembly and undue interference with the right of labor to organize and bargain collectively."

The scope of the probe includes the ramifications of private detectives and spies employed by many corporations to break strikes and smash trade unions. The President's executive order directed the Internal Revenue Bureau to give the committee what information it had regarding the subject matter covered by the probe.

Senator La Follette of Wisconsin will conduct the inquiry for the Labor Committee. He has authority to subpoena witnesses and documents of detective agencies and corporations. He has designated Robert Wohlforth, an investigator in the Senate's munitions inquiry, to head the staff of experts.

## Primary Election

The state primary election will be held next Tuesday. Party nominees for Congress and members of the State Legislature are to be named. Choice will also be made for court judges, whose names appear upon the ballots as non-partisan. The various political parties will select their county committeemen.

The ballot box is the place for redress of governmental ills, and it is the duty of every citizen to exercise the right of franchise at this time. The members of organized labor are reminded of the slogan of the American Federation of Labor: "Reward our friends! Defeat our enemies!"

## Attorney General Will Prosecute Charges in Sonoma County Assault

On information, and warrants for arrest, filed by U. S. Webb, Attorney General of California, twenty-three residents of Sonoma County were this week formally accused of participating in the tar-and-feather outrage which occurred in Santa Rosa a year ago. Many of those against whom the charges were filed are said to be prominent in business and professional life.

A county grand jury had recently failed to return indictments after a hearing of the case. The action of the attorney general's office was taken under the provisions of a law adopted at the last session of the state legislature in which that official is empowered to file charges on information in cases where local authorities have failed to take cognizance of law violation.

### Victim Signs Complaint

Informations in the Santa Rosa case were signed by Jack Green, one of the victims of last year's outrages, and were presented to Superior Judge Hilliard Comstock, who fixed bail at \$500 for each defendant, and announced that preliminary hearings would be held at an early date.

The informations as filed contain the following charges: Conspiracy to commit kidnaping, kidnaping, conspiracy to commit assault with a deadly weapon, assault with a deadly weapon, assault to commit great bodily injury, and conspiracy to commit assault by means and force likely to commit great bodily injury.

### Prominent Residents Named

A Santa Rosa news dispatch names the following as defendants in the case: Frank Silano and Emmet Demosthene, Healdsburg bankers; Arthur Meese, druggist and president of the Healdsburg Chamber of Commerce; William Casselberry, former city editor of Healdsburg; William and George Maher, butchers; Alfred Loomis, Sydney Elphick, R. J. McClain and Julian Mayer, ranchers; William Patteson, Santa Rosa city editor; Frederick Cairns, secretary of the Healdsburg Chamber of Commerce; Karl Weimer, real estate dealer; Herbert Watters, Santa Rosa newspaper reporter; Henry Maxon, Edward W. Jenkins, John Barries, D. H. Madison, Thomas J. Campion, Richard Greenhough, Ralph Estes, Forest Karns and Jerry Williams.

At the time of the "vigilante" occurrence last year the victims were accused of being communists. Previous to this there had been unrest in the agricultural sections and complaints on the part of the workers against labor conditions and wages in that industry. A band of Sonoma County residents was organized and made a night raid upon the innocent workers. They seized Jack Green and Sol Nitzberg, to whom they applied tar and feathers, while Ed Wolff, George Ford and Charles Myer were among those severely beaten. The lawless action was shocking to the people of California and widespread demand was made upon the authorities for legal action against the responsible individuals.



## Waterfront Unions Begin Negotiations

Negotiations have been opened between certain of the waterfront unions and the shipowners looking to an agreement on wages and working conditions to supplant the existing contract which expires September 30. The Sailors' Union of the Pacific and the Marine Cooks and Stewards' Association, and the Marine Firemen, Oilers, Water-tenders and Wipers' Association have sent communications to the employers setting forth the unions' views of the issues involved.

Both the workers' organizations and that of the employers have given consent to the principle of arbitration, but some disagreement is said to have developed regarding the interpretation to be placed upon that process.

### Certain Subjects Go to Referendum

Assistant Secretary Murphy of the Firemen's group states that the shipowners have insisted on a blanket agreement to arbitrate any and all points in dispute before negotiations were begun, and that the union committee could not give that assurance. He further said the union's committee would agree to arbitrate as far as possible, but that if there are matters in dispute it will be necessary to refer the disputed subjects to a referendum of the membership.

In the reply of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific Secretary Lundberg gave assurance of the union's readiness to begin negotiations, but called attention to the litigation by which the Sailors' organization ceased to be a unit of the International Seamen's Union and declared that negotiations would have to be with the Sailors' Union of the Pacific as a separate body.

### Reserve Fundamental Rights

In his letter Lundberg further says that the union agrees to submit to arbitration such matters as in its judgment ought to be arbitrated, but

"reserves the right to refuse to arbitrate . . . certain fundamental rights," standing on "the law of the land and the American traditions." As an example, the union cites the public policy of the United States government, as expressed in the National Labor Relations Act, in favor of the organization of labor and the representation of labor by labor's own appointees.

The union also directs to the attention of the employers the average wage for sailors of less than \$800 per year as contrasted to the \$1600 yearly basis that has been stated to be the requirement for maintaining a home under American standards.

### GOVERNOR OLSON GRAVELY ILL

A report from Rochester, Minn., states that Governor Floyd B. Olson of that state, and recognized as one of the leaders in the Farmer-Labor movement of the nation, is in a critical condition at the Mayo clinic. He had been ill for some weeks, the cause of which is said to be an inoperable cancer of the stomach.

## Mooney Hearing Ends

Oral hearings in the habeas corpus proceedings of Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings were ended last week after 133 days in court that were spread out over a year.

More than 15,000 pages of evidence and over 800 exhibits have been produced by the hearing, probably establishing a record in cases of that nature. The hearing was before a referee named by the Supreme Court of California, and the next step will be the filing of briefs and summation of the evidence by the opposing counsel, which will later be presented and argued before the justices of the court, the exact dates for which are yet to be determined.

Frank P. Walsh, chief counsel for Mooney, arrived here last week from New York to assist in abstracting the testimony. He will return to California for the final arguments before the Supreme Court.

## Five Tampa Floggers Get Four-Year Terms

Four years each at hard labor was the penalty meted out to five former policemen of Tampa, Fla., who were convicted of kidnaping Eugene F. Poulnot, labor organizer, on the same night that Joseph Shoemaker was flogged so severely that he died as a result. The maximum penalty for the offense charged is ten years.

Following denial of a new trial by Judge Robert Dewell, defense attorneys announced they would appeal to the Florida Supreme Court.

### Trial Attracted National Interest

The five men sentenced to four years each are John Bridges, C. A. Brown, Sam Crosby, F. W. Switzer and C. W. Carlisle. They had been convicted by a jury, May 23, after a trial lasting six weeks that attracted national interest. Two others charged with the same offense were cleared by the jury.

Poulnot, whose kidnaping was charged in this particular case, and two companions, Joseph Shoemaker and Sam Rogers, were snatched from a meeting in a private home November 20, 1935, by Tampa policemen, raiding without warrants. After being taken to police headquarters, ostensibly for investigation, the victims were turned over to a gang of floggers, many of them later identified as Klansmen. They were spirited away to a wooded spot and beaten unmercifully with straps and chains, their lacerations being later daubed with tar and smeared with feathers. Shoemaker died of his injuries, the other two victims finally recovering.

### A. F. of L. Made Demand

Shortly after the brutal flogging was reported, William Green, president of the A. F. of L., demanded immediate and unrelenting prosecution of those responsible for the outrage. He also indicated that, unless satisfactory action was taken at once by officials, the A. F. of L. would consider withdrawing the 1936 convention from Tampa.

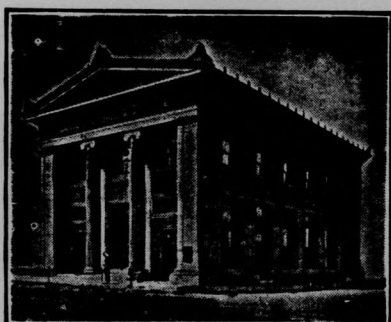
Although action has been taken, the case threatens to be rather long drawn out. The five convicted men and four others who are also under indictment still face charges of flogging Poulnot, of kidnaping and flogging Rogers and second degree murder in the death of Shoemaker.

## Peninsula Central Body Extends Invitation to San Francisco Locals

Bearing the signatures of the officers and the seal of the San Mateo County Central Labor Council and addressed to Secretary John A. O'Connell, the following communication was presented to the San Francisco Labor Council last Friday night:

"It is the wish of this Council that you request at your next regular meeting that all locals with headquarters in San Francisco and whose members are engaged at their various occupations in San Mateo County elect delegates to attend the regular weekly meetings of this Council, held every Monday evening at 8 o'clock in the Building Trades Hall, at 711 'B' street, San Mateo."

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## Urge American Unions To Aid Spanish Labor

American labor is throwing its weight behind the struggle of the Spanish workers against Fascist aggression, reports from leading trade unions in New York indicate.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, of that city, have contributed \$5000 each in answer to an urgent appeal sent by the International Federation of Trade Unions in Paris. A cable signed by Walter Citrine, president of the I. F. T. U. and general secretary of the British Trade Union Congress, appealed to American labor to assist in the humanitarian task and to contribute to a fund set up by the I. F. T. U. "to meet widespread distress of Spanish workers incurred in resisting the Fascist attack on peoples' government."

President David Dubinsky of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, who has just returned from Europe, announced that he has undertaken a mission in behalf of the I. F. T. U. to raise a fund of \$100,000 in the United States for the support of the Spanish trade unions "fighting for the survival of the republic and against the Fascist counter-revolution."

At the recent seventh congress of the I. F. T. U., held in London, a resolution was adopted confirming the unrelenting opposition of the congress to war as an instrument of policy. Also, in the course of the resolution it is declared:

"Considering, moreover, that Fascism is eager to destroy human liberties and all the rights of the workers all over the world to crush the workers' organization and democracy, the International Trade Union Movement reiterates that Fascism must be combatted in every country with all possible means."

## Increased Relief Roll Shown in Government Works Program Report

The nation's relief roll increased 317,310 families and individuals between March, 1935, and March, 1936, despite the work-relief program, official figures show.

A total of 5,463,690 cases were in need in March a year ago. Twelve months later the number had increased to 5,681,000, while the government was making jobs for 3,751,000 persons.

In March, 1935, the 5,463,690 cases represented 20,538,072 persons, or 17 per cent of the population. The 317,310 increase registered a year later put the number on relief then at 21,500,000 individuals.

The development, the first definite report on relief statistics since December, was revealed in a "report on progress of the works program" issued by the W.P.A.

## "The Union Label" to Be Subject of Labor Day Broadcast from A. F. of L.

The Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor has announced that I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer of the department, will broadcast an address over the national network of the Columbia Broadcasting System

from Washington on Labor Day, September 7, from 3:30 to 3:45 (Eastern Standard Time). His subject will be, "The Union Label—The Emblem of Labor Day." Arrangements have been made, it was said, to pick up the address by means of loud speakers at many Labor Day celebrations in those cities where stations make the address available.

## Ban on Placing Sales Tax Repeal On Ballot Is Before State Court

The California Supreme Court last Monday began final consideration of a petition to strike the proposal for the repeal of the state sales tax law from the November general election ballot.

Branded by opponents of the measure as a "single tax" proposal, the sales tax repealer was temporarily blocked by the recent granting of an alternate writ by the Supreme Court. Attorneys have submitted arguments for and against issuance of a permanent restraining order, and have asked for a court decision by September 1.

## Court to Pass on Prevailing Wage As Affecting Workers on Bay Bridge

Trial began this week of a suit by the Columbia Steel Company against the State of California, the outcome of which may bring a large sum in back wages to 600 workers on the Bay bridge.

The hearing is before Judge Maurice T. Dooling and the court is asked to decide if "prevailing wage" scales for bridge workers apply to men not employed on the bridge proper. Should the decision be in favor of the "prevailing wage" the court is also asked to determine the amount of back wages due the workers.

## Cash for California Farmers Provided by Large Tomato Crop

The luscious tomato is one of the California farmers' largest and most dependable sources of income.

In the last year for which complete figures are available the value of the crop reached the figure of \$8,512,000—about double that of the preceding year—and amounted to 13 per cent of the farmers' total income from vegetable and melon crops.

The larger part of the crop, from the standpoint of value, is represented by table varieties—the fresh tomato which finds its way into the nation's salads. Second in importance are the canning varieties. And a great many dollars flow into the pockets of Golden State farmers from tomato products—tomato juice, paste, etc.

Various areas in California have proved suitable to the growth of fine tomatoes. It is considered a fine crop for the producer pursuing diversified farming, and the annual yield is steadily increasing.

## Retail Clerks Issue Call for Convention

Secretary-Treasurer J. P. Griffin announces that District Council No. 2, Retail Clerks of California, the central body of all the clerks' unions of northern California, has issued a call for the annual convention of the Council, to be held in San Francisco Sunday, September 27, at Eagles' Hall, 273 Golden Gate avenue.

Delegates from about eighteen or twenty retail clerks' unions will be in attendance, representing nearly all the cities or towns of this part of the state in which the salespeople are organized. A banquet will be held in a downtown restaurant for the entertainment of the visitors.

Secretary Griffin expressed the opinion that the coming convention will be the most representative gathering held by his organization in many years, and further stated that many important propositions will be advanced for improved working conditions of the salespeople as well as for a more universal organization. Plans will also be worked out for the purpose of creating a greater demand for the service of the union clerk, as well as bringing greater support to the merchant displaying the union store card, through organized labor's support.

The past year is reported to have been a most successful one for the District Council, which has grown very largely through the affiliation of so many newly organized locals of the salespeople.

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1936

### Chance to Redeem Himself

The Sonoma County grand jury having adjourned without returning indictments against the members of the mob which a year ago took two workmen from their homes and imposed indignities and cruelties upon them for no reason other than that they had interested themselves in the organization of the agricultural workers, Attorney General U. S. Webb has filed complaints against twenty-three persons, on "information and belief," charging them with the outrages. For this he is to be commended.

In spite of the excuses given to the press for the apparent laxity in this matter, the fact that the names of these persons were known and their connection with the tarring and feathering of two citizens was common property in Santa Rosa, it has taken a year for the attorney general of the State of California to recognize the fact that law and order were dead letters in Sonoma County where industrial strife was concerned.

Here is an opportunity for the attorney general to achieve distinction as one sworn officer of the law who is not afraid to do his duty. Too long have the agricultural and horticultural barons of the state arrogated to themselves the power of life and death over the unfortunate itinerant workers on whom they depended to harvest their bountiful crops each year. The spectacle of these employers, organized into bands of "vigilantes," driving workers from their neighborhoods for no other reason than that they demanded a reasonable wage, is one that the people of California are "fed up" on.

If it is unlawful to organize agricultural workers and to assist them in obtaining their just demands for a fair wage, there are plenty of law enforcement officers to take care of them. The state has not yet descended to the depths of being dependent upon outlaw organizations to maintain the peace.

The men who were tarred, feathered and driven from their homes were charged by the "vigilante" law-breakers with being communists, and this was taken as the excuse for the outrages. The real reason was that they encouraged the workers to organize for their own protection, lawfully and courageously, and for this they were mistreated.

The people of California have a watchful eye on the Sonoma County case, and will demand of the attorney general an honest and energetic prosecution of the culprits who would introduce Fascist methods into the fair State of California.

Industrial Commissioner Elmer F. Andrews of New York announces that the State Employment Service and the National Re-employment Service found employment for 210,905 workers in New York state during the first six months of 1936.

### The War in Spain

The civil war in Spain continues with almost unbelievable ferocity. Fighting continues on several fronts, and reports come in of frequent massacres of prisoners on both sides. The casualties are enormous, and have been increased by use of poison gas in bombarding populous cities.

While Madrid still holds out against the insurgent forces, its safety is threatened by the junction of the forces of General Francisco Franco, who confidently boasts of the imminent fall of the capital.

As the slaughter continues other European nations are closely watching the strife. It is openly charged that Italy is aiding the rebels, and that Mussolini has ordered the mobilization of his great air fleet, with the threat that it will be sent to the aid of the insurgents should France refuse to discontinue shipment of war munitions to the Spanish government forces. It is even said that Italian forces already are on Spanish soil. Germany also is said to be aiding the insurgents.

With such conditions it is becoming more and more apparent that the seeds of another general war are being sown. Great Britain is seeking to induce the powers to observe neutrality, but apparently with little hope of success; and Russia no doubt will resent the intrusion of other nations on behalf of the Fascist insurrectionists.

Apparently there is no excuse for the United States to become involved, but the seriousness of the situation has induced President Roosevelt to keep in close touch with the State Department during his scheduled swing around the country.

### Postage Stamp for Peace?

A unique proposal to bring peace to the attention of every person in the United States has been made to the United States Post Office Department and to President Roosevelt by two peace societies in their request that the United States issue a special peace postage stamp.

Peace groups see in a stamp symbolizing peace a constant reminder that the prevention of war is an ever-present problem. The World Peace Postage Association, in St. Paul, Minn., is pushing the idea under the slogan, "Stamp Out War," and the latest appeal for action has come from a San Francisco peace leader, Dr. Bilton Brunings, who sought the President's backing of the proposal.

The only peace stamp this government has issued was one to commemorate the peace proclamation that followed the Revolutionary war. Records show that since the world war twenty-three foreign countries have issued peace stamps, and one which came from the presses of the Turkish government bore the picture of the late Jane Addams, famed peace and social worker, who was for many years one of the vice-chairmen of the National Council for Prevention of War.

### Waning Sales Taxes

Sales taxes, considered by many to be primarily a depression source of revenue, appear to be on the wane, according to "State Government," magazine of the Council of State Governments.

So far five out of the twenty-eight states that enacted such measures, at one time or another, have dropped them. Of twenty-one states that now have such a tax in force, eleven administer it through temporary laws which will expire in 1937. Sales tax measures were allowed to automatically expire in Maryland, New York and Pennsylvania. In Kentucky and New Jersey popular sentiment made necessary a repeal of the "penny collecting" law. The proposition was passed by the Oregon legislature but never got on the books, it having been defeated three times in the referendum. In Minnesota the sales tax failed to survive the veto of Governor Olson.

Expiration dates next year will lift the sales tax

burden from the people of West Virginia and Wyoming. Unless re-enacted, sixteen of the twenty-eight measures in various states will become inactive in January, 1938.

In its latest study on the subject the Interstate Commission on Conflicting Taxation, a research agency of the Council of State Governments, reported that sales tax revenues actually collected varied from 61 to 211 per cent of expected yield.

Sales tax revenues, it is pointed out, have generally gone to specific state and local projects, rather than to the general fund, "as good budgeting would require." Thus earmarking, it appears, greatly aided in securing political support for such a measure. Relief, schools, old-age pensions and roads have been the chief beneficiaries.

### Federal Aid for Schools

The statement that the federal government must provide \$300,000,000 annually for our public schools if education is to be maintained on a level adequate to the needs of the country is the high spot in a report made by Dr. Paul R. Mort, director of the Advanced School of Education in Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York City.

The study covered a period of three years and was carried on in co-operation with educators throughout the country. It was financed by grants from the Columbia Council for Research in the Social Sciences and the Works Progress Administration.

The appalling situation confronting the children of the masses was summed up by Dr. Mort in the following language:

"Nearly half a million classrooms are operating with financial support below what can reasonably be taken as an American standard of education. The result cannot be assessed as anything less than a tremendous social and economic loss."

Liberal federal support for our school system is strongly advocated by the American Federation of Labor. In pointing out the necessity of generous federal financial assistance for this purpose the 1935 convention of the Federation said:

"Unless adequate emergency aid is rendered immediately millions of children will be denied an opportunity for a free public school education and thousands of schools must be closed."

### Bankers' Regrettable Attitude

In order to safeguard the savings of the people from the rascality and inefficiency of bankers, the United States Congress two years ago enacted a law insuring bank deposits up to \$5000.

During its legislative career the measure was systematically opposed by organized bankers, and even now many prominent bankers urge repeal of the law.

It is therefore instructive to note that the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, which administers the law, has paid off 93 per cent of the insured deposits in the fifty-eight member banks that have failed since 1933.

The insured deposits in the failed banks numbered 62,230, covering \$9,170,840. Up to May 31, the date of the last official compilation, 43,208 of these deposits, covering \$8,552,998, have been paid in full. The others are being paid as rapidly as official machinery can function.

Under the old regime the small depositors would have received but a very small portion of their savings and then only after the long delay accompanying receiverships. Under the insurance system the federal government guarantees that the depositors will get their deposits back promptly.

It is regrettable that, despite the constructive social results of safeguarding the savings of small depositors, organized bankers in the United States are still raising their voices and using their influence against the insured deposit system.



## Minority Statement

The following statement by David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the one member of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor who voted against suspending the unions composing the Committee for Industrial Organization, was issued immediately after that action was taken:

"I voted against the suspension of the unions affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization as an expression of my personal conviction and in conformity with the sentiment of the organization which I represent, that this punitive action on the part of the executive council is a blow to unity in the ranks of American organized labor which is bound to cause an irreparable amount of damage and inflict untold harm on masses of wage earners everywhere.

"I am convinced that in having made this decision the executive council has exceeded its authority under the constitution of the American Federation of Labor. Such a right or a power to suspend unions or revoke charters resides explicitly in conventions only, and only by a two-thirds vote of delegates. The adoption by the executive council of a so-called enabling rule to put a color of legality on this illegal procedure of suspension of a dozen of international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor as autonomous and self-governing bodies is a deplorable subterfuge which will convince no fair-minded person of the justice or legality of these tragic proceedings.

"But aside from the undemocratic and high-handed technical side of this act of the executive council, calculated obviously to disfranchise in advance a large minority of unions from taking part in the next convention of the American Federation of Labor and be heard in their defense before the only proper tribunal in organized labor qualified to pass on their guilt or innocence, I voted against suspension also as a protest against the grave consequences of division and ruin which this action of the council is likely to bring upon all our unions. Having arrived from Europe only yesterday, I could only attend this last meeting of the council and at this final session I made an earnest effort to postpone the unfortunate decision. I proposed to the council on behalf of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union that the charges and action against the C. I. O. unions be deferred to the next convention at Tampa; that our organization would stand ready to abide by the decision of that convention no matter what that decision would be, and that in order to assure the council of our sincerity and eagerness for unity in the ranks of organized labor we are ready to forego the right of a decision by a two-thirds majority and would accept a decision even by a bare majority.

"This proposal, however, was rejected by the council, which closed its mind to all tolerance and moderation and, instead of saving the unity of our movement by postponing the decision to the next convention, which involved only holding it in abeyance for three months, it was bent on punitive action regardless of disastrous consequences. It is all the more regrettable because, in my sincere conviction, this breach could have been avoided if from the start the leadership of the Federation would have reached out for the solution of the great industrial problem underlying the C. I. O. with an attitude of true industrial statesmanship which recognizes that both craft and industrial unions have a legitimate place in the set-up of our trade union movement, and not with the attitude of narrow, shopkeeper jealousy to preserve craft union prerogatives at all cost, even at the cost of unity of the movement itself."

## CALIFORNIA'S APRICOT MONOPOLY

The State of California has a virtual monopoly on one important fruit—apricots. According to the Byron "Times," the Golden State today produces 99.3 per cent of the country's total of dried apricots, and 99.5 per cent of the total of canned apricots. No other state produces the fruit commercially. As might be expected, this situation has been a boon to California apricot growers. Apricot acreage is exceedingly high priced, and cases are on record where the season's crop value of sixty acres in apricots was in excess of \$12,000. The value of the California crop to the farmer in 1934 was about \$7,500,000, and is steadily increasing. And the market for the fruit is constantly expanding. Apricots constitute one more of the many industries in which California "shows it heels" to the rest of the country.

## LABOR SUPPORT FOR ROOSEVELT

Reports from Washington announce that up to this time Labor's Non-Partisan League has been indorsed by officers of fifty-three national and international unions. A labor political solidarity never before achieved is thus recorded in support of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Twenty-one state federations have indorsed the League and Roosevelt. Similar action has been taken by thirty-eight central labor unions. Union after union has sent to the League its complete roster of members, in order that they may receive the League's message direct.

## OPPOSE LABOR PARTY

The creation of a Labor party in Massachusetts was opposed by the annual convention of the State Federation of Labor at New Bedford. The proposal was defeated by a vote of 119 to 53. John F. Gatelee of Springfield was re-elected president of the Federation and Robert J. Watt of Lawrence was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

## Plight of Moroccans

The present Spanish government, duly elected by the will of the Spanish people, is trying to put down the most sanguinary revolution in Spanish history.

The forces back of this revolt are, according to the press, chiefly royalists, fascist sympathizers and certain church groups.

A remarkable feature of this Spanish crisis is the plight of the native Moroccan troops, or the Moors in Morocco, who, regardless of their ancient or natural sympathies, were forced into the rebel Spanish units and flown across the Straits of Gibraltar to be hurled against the existing government. The date of the landing of the first contingent of these troops was 1235 years after the Moors established a kingdom in southern Spain (711 A. D.), which flourished and gave to the world the alphabet, algebra and chemistry, until 1492. It was in that year that they yielded to the arms of Spain under promises of toleration of that government, whose religion was titularly that of the lowly Nazarene.

Political and religious intolerance has ever marked the pages of the history of Spain. The treachery suffered at the hands of Spain by the Moors, who had extended the utmost kindness to the Jews and Christians within their borders, was atrocious to an extreme.

In 1501 the tortured Moors revolted in the face of overwhelming odds and failed to free themselves.

The same kind of selfish thinking and the same forces which beat down the Moors in 1492 and 1501 are now in revolt against the progress and processes of enlightenment which are the aim of the loyalists and which characterized the Moors, who gave the world so much of its culture.—Scottish Rite News Bureau.

## Our Worst Drought

L. L. N. S.

No other writer of English has given such a picture of drought as Kipling has done:

"Our cattle reel beneath the yoke they bear;  
The earth is iron and the skies are brass,  
As, faint with terrors of the flaming air,  
The languid hours pass.

"Pray, brothers, pray; but to no earthly king—  
Lift up your hands above the blighted grain,  
Look westward—if they please, the gods shall bring  
Their mercy with the rain.

"Look westward—bears the blue no brown cloud-bank?

Nay, it is written. Wherefore should we try?  
On our waste fields, and by our cattle's flank,  
Lie down, lie down and die."

But the drought of which Kipling tells was in India. American farmers do not lie down and die because of drought; and the American government does not ask or allow them to do so.

\* \* \*

By official pronouncement of the weather bureau the present drought is the most damaging recorded in our history. It has not lasted quite so long as the droughts of 1930 and 1934; but it came later, so that it leaves little time to recover, even if heavy rains came to the smitten regions tomorrow. Obviously, wheat, oats, barley—all the small grains—are gone beyond redemption. Root crops have suffered heavy damage, only part of which can be repaired. Corn is so hard hit that estimates of the crop are 900,000,000 bushels below the average, though in some parts of the corn belt the tardy rains may help. Pastures can be revived by rain; but in most of the affected territory grass does not grow in winter.

But—40,000 drought-stricken farmers are already at work for W.P.A. R.A.—Resettlement Administration—has made emergency grants to 32,000 victims of the drought, and expects to care for 125,000 more. The Department of Agriculture announces that the railroads are willing to have emergency rate cuts on feed shipped into the dry regions.

The forest service will watch anxiously for reports of how the drought has affected the "shelter belt." Of 24,000,000 trees planted in that belt, more than 20,000,000 were alive and growing on July 1; but another month of dry winds must have taken its toll.

## DRIVE TO ABOLISH ILLITERACY

New York City has learned from an official report that it has more illiterates than any state in the Union except Texas and is planning a four-year drive to end this condition. Of the 264,000 illiterates in the city, 242,000—91.7 per cent—are foreign-born whites, unable to read or write in any language. The number unable to read well enough to get much information out of it is probably larger still; but no figures on that point are available. The hope is to reduce the present 10.8 per cent of total illiterates to less than 1 per cent in four years.

## COMMUNITY CHEST DRIVE

San Francisco Community Chest campaign dates are announced for November 12 through December 3, by W. P. F. Brawner, chairman of the drive, and the organization has moved into headquarters on the first floor of 20 Second street. Brawner states that work will be rushed to complete the enrollment of 6000 volunteer solicitors needed for the drive. No goal has been set as yet for the campaign, pending reports of budget committees now studying the demands of eighty-eight agencies which participate in the fund.



## Terrorist Tactics of Remington Rand Firm

Methods of Mussolini, Hitler, the old Klu Klux Klan and the more recent Black Legion are being used by the Remington Rand Corporation in a desperate effort to break the strike of workers in its six plants in various cities in New York, Connecticut and Ohio.

More than 6000 men and women—members of the machinists, the molders, the metal polishers and A. F. of L. federal labor unions—are involved in this strike, a controversy which was precipitated largely by the discharge of sixteen employees who led a wage increase movement last May.

### Company Profits Increase 72 Per Cent

Incidentally, in the twelve months prior to this wage demand Remington Rand's clear profits were \$3,010,288—an increase of 72 per cent over the same period in its previous fiscal year. The company is a large manufacturer of typewriters and other office machinery.

Budd L. McKillops, a newspaper representative well known in the ranks of labor, recently visited Iliion, N. Y., where one of the Remington Rand plants is located, and states that in twenty years of reporting he has seldom encountered such wholesale, systematic and brutal violations of civil rights as were evidenced by the stories told him by residents of the places in which the company's plants are located.

Terroristic tactics of all kinds have been used against the strikers and their families. With the exception of Norwood, Ohio, this terrorism has either been winked at or openly aided by city and county authorities.

Norwood's mayor, Allen C. Roudebuch, recently served notice on Rand that "you have no right to

ask any city to settle your disputes by armed force when our government has set up machinery by which labor disputes may be worked out."

### Appalling Acts of Terrorism

Authorities in other cities, however, appear to lack that kind of backbone. As a result, the general strike picture shows:

Attempts have been made to murder active strikers. Gas shells have been fired from Rand factory windows into the ranks of peaceful pickets. Strikers have been evicted from their homes. Union leaders' personal letters have been stolen from the United States mail.

Wives and children of strikers have been terrorized by telephoned threats and nocturnal visits from Rand agents, accompanied by armed guards. Professional strikebreaking thugs—many of them with known criminal records—have been imported to pull off their usual rough stuff. Strikers arrested on trivial and frequently trumped-up charges have been held under enormous bail. Injunctions have been used to the limit.

Incredible as the statement may seem, there were days in Iliion, N. Y., when deputy sheriffs refused to let men and women walk on business streets—blocks distant from the Remington Rand factory—unless they could show a "company union" card; further, that there was a two-day period in which steel cables were stretched across all the roads leading into the city, and deputies armed with automatic shotguns stopped all cars and refused entrance to persons who belonged to A. F. of L. organizations.

### Governor Heeds Protest

A special session of the appellate division of the New York Supreme Court has been called to hear an appeal against an injunction issued against strikers curtailing picketing at the Syracuse plant. The Rand management waited until the court had recessed for the summer before petitioning for the injunction. Counsel for the strikers were given thirty-five minutes in which to prepare defense against the petition for the injunction. The writ was then issued. Protest was made to Governor Lehman of New York against the tactics used by the corporation attorneys in securing the injunction, with the result that the governor immediately ordered a special session of the appellate division of the court, the first called in thirty years.

Governor Wilbur L. Cross of Connecticut has announced he has given up his plan for a conference between himself, Governor Herbert H. Lehman of New York, Governor Martin L. Davey of Ohio, and James H. Rand, Jr., president of Remington Rand, Inc., in an effort to settle the strike of the Remington Rand employees in those three states. Mr. Rand refused to meet with Governor Davey.

With the abandonment of the conference Governor Cross said he would endeavor to find a different way to adjust the controversy.

### LAUNDRY WORKERS' COUNCIL

The Laundry Workers' Unions of Solano and Contra Costa counties have set up a district council comprising representatives from Vallejo, Richmond, Martinez and Antioch in order to facilitate the handling of matters of mutual concern.

## LOOK FOR THIS LABEL ON PRINTING

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## Charge Violation of Byrnes Act in Strike

News dispatches from Camden, N. J., state that, following an investigation by the Essex Trades Council, charges of probable violation of the recently enacted Byrnes law, prohibiting the importation of strike-breakers across state lines, was charged in a letter submitted by the Council to Federal Judge William Clark and United States Attorney John J. Quinn.

This allegation was made against the management of Radio Corporation of America, whose Camden plant was tied up with a strike of thousands of employees, until the recent settlement.

The Council stated that strike-breakers with criminal records had been recruited by a private "detective bureau" in New York, and an "industrial service" in Newark, N. J. These men are said to have been taken from New York to Camden during the course of the recent strike to interfere by violence with peaceful picketing, which is specifically prohibited by the Byrnes act.

Judge Clark, in replying to the Council's letter conveying the charges, told of following the passage of the Byrnes act through Congress and quoted from the House Judiciary Committee's report denouncing the business of providing strong-arm men in labor disputes, and added that this report "seems to indicate the evil intended to be remedied." What action, if any, will follow was not immediately indicated, other than the statement that there would be "such action as the facts warrant."

### CENTENNIAL OF HIBERNIANS

A three-day celebration in San Francisco will honor the founding of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, beginning with an initiatory ceremonial tonight at 454 Valencia street, to be followed by a social and entertainment. The centennial ball will take place tomorrow evening at Dreamland auditorium. The fete will conclude on Sunday and that day's program will include a solemn pontifical mass, presided over by Archbishop Mitty, a colorful parade, and, in the evening, a banquet in the Palace Hotel, with addresses by Mayor Rossi, State Senator McGovern and Terence Mulligan of Sacramento, state president of the Hibernians.

### LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS WIN

The strike called by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in Los Angeles is reported to have resulted in decisive victory for the strikers. There were 3000 workers involved, and their demands have been acceded to by fifty-two employers, and agreements signed by them to that effect. The strike will continue against the firms that have not signed the agreement. These employ about 400 workers as against the 2600 who have won so marked a victory. While the wage increase—an average of about 10 per cent—was desirable and much needed, the real victory lies in the gaining of the 100 per cent closed shop.

### APPEAL IN BEHALF OF WARNICK

The co-workers of Jack Warnick on the Federal Theater Project, members of A. F. G. E., Local 236, are asking that labor unions and other groups send delegates to a conference to be held Saturday, August 22, at the headquarters of the American Civil Liberties Union in the Mills Building. Warnick was acquitted on criminal syndicalism charges in Sacramento last year but was again arrested and held for deportation to Canada on what is stated to be essentially the same evidence produced in the first trial.

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## Committee Summons Detective Agencies

The Senate investigating committee headed by Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin has served twenty-two subpoenas on private detective agencies and their officers, calling them to come before the committee and bring their documents with them.

The La Follette committee is conducting an inquiry into violations of civil liberties and of the law guaranteeing workers collective bargaining. All the agencies and detectives yet subpoenaed are believed to have taken active part in labor disputes. The agencies served with papers are: Railway Audit and Inspection Company; Forrest Pendelton, Inc. (a subsidiary of Railway Audit and Inspection); W. J. Burns International Detective Agency; Pinkerton National Detective Service and the Maritime and Merchants' Protective Company.

The International News Service says: "Evidence already given before the La Follette committee implicates these agencies and individuals in strike-breaking activities, some of the most unsavory character. These 'professional rats,' as the printers call them, specialize somewhat in their dirty work. The Maritime and Merchants goes after longshoremen. The Railway Audit and Inspection Company is said to have its agents in every steel plant, spying and carrying reports to their commanding spies. The Pinkerton and Burns men, however, will take almost any client who can pay well enough."

### RULING ON WORKWEEK

From San Jose comes a report that an application made to the Works Progress Administration for an extension of the working hours, to forty-eight per week, on the contract for the Santa Clara Valley water conservation project resulted in a decision that only grants a forty-hour week for machinists, tractor and shovel men, and a thirty-hour week for truck drivers.

### WAGE ADJUSTMENTS MADE

Mrs. Mabel E. Kinney, chief of the State Division of Industrial Welfare, reports that during the seven-month period beginning January 1, 1936, \$114,024.84 was added to the earnings of women and minor workers in California through the activities of the division. Of this amount, wage adjustments collected totaled \$24,751.62, and affected 5363 workers. In plants operating on a piece rate basis in the fruit and vegetable canning industry \$87,347.61 was reported as audit adjustments paid and added to the earnings of 24,221 women and minor employees.

## Strike in Southeastern Ports Postponed Pending Conferences

Following conferences in Savannah, Ga., Assistant Labor Secretary McGrady has announced that a threatened strike of longshoremen in eight Southeastern ports has been indefinitely postponed.

McGrady said the strike would be postponed pending a new series of conferences between longshoremen and shippers to be conducted at each of the ports, beginning at Tampa, Fla.

He described the conversations in Savannah as "very satisfactory," and said that he would report to Joseph P. Ryan, I. L. A. president, that shippers had shown a willingness to arbitrate.

The conferences at Wilmington, N. C.; Charleston, S. C.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Miami and Pensacola, Fla.; Savannah and Brunswick, Ga., would follow the Tampa conference as soon as practicable, he said.

## State Federation Convention Will Be Held in Sacramento

After the forms for this issue of the Labor Clarion were ready for the press unofficial information was received that the annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor would be held this year at Sacramento instead of Eureka. Details of the reasons for the change of plans are not at present available.

### EMPLOYER FOUND GUILTY

Sidney Hassman, who conducts a hair and scalp institute in Los Angeles, was found guilty in Municipal Court on the charge of violating the state law requiring every employer to carry accident compensation insurance on employees. Judge Edward Brand set September 4 as the date for pronouncing sentence.

### PREDICTS JUMP IN FOOD PRICES

An increase in the price of many foods, partly as a result of the drought, was predicted by the bureau of agricultural economics of the Agriculture Department. Commodities named as likely to increase in price in the near future included butter, cheese, eggs and higher grades of cattle. The agricultural experts predicted a reduction in the cost of potatoes, hogs, low-grade cattle, lambs, poultry and wool.

## Federation Representative Makes Report on Conditions in Orange Belt

Fred West, who was recently named a representative of the California State Federation of Labor and assigned to aiding in organization among agricultural workers and to a study of their problems, made an interesting report to the Labor Council last Friday evening.

In some detail, West told of conditions he found in the Orange County district and of his own experience with the methods being used in that area to hamper improvement in the wages and working conditions of the toilers. He cited the terror acts of the coal and iron police in former years in Pennsylvania as comparable, perhaps more "refined," to the tactics he observed in some instances during his visit to the orange belt of California.

The particular attention of the labor movement of the state was directed toward the activities of the highway patrol in labor disputes and he urged that serious attention be given to having the patrol confined to the work for which it was specifically intended, and to which work assurance was given it would be confined, at the time the Legislature authorized the creation of such a body.

## Landon Is Invited to Speak in Steel Town

The Steel Workers' Organizing Committee has invited Governor Alf M. Landon, Republican presidential candidate, to the heart of the steel district to reiterate his position on labor. Landon recently told Norman Thomas that labor unions should be protected in their right "to promote by lawful and proper means the organization of an unorganized industry, which includes the right to send in an organizer."

Philip Murray, chairman of the organizing committee, suggested in a telegram to Landon that "you owe it to yourself to carry your message personally to the workmen at Aliquippa, Pa."

Murray said he selected Aliquippa because it is the location of the main plant of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, which employs Governor Landon's uncle, William T. Mossman, as public relations councillor. The corporation is strongly anti-union.

"I make this suggestion," Murray wired, "on the assumption that you have enough influence with your Uncle Bill so that Jones & Laughlin will permit you to make such a speech in Aliquippa."

### LOS ANGELES SCHOOL BUDGET

The Los Angeles city schools' current expense budget proposes an increase from \$29,663,000 spent in 1935-36 to proposed expenditures of \$32,520,000 for 1936-37. If capital outlays from current tax funds and debt service on school bonds are included, the increase is from \$36,051,000 to \$40,103,000. The school district tax rate in this particular school district will increase from \$1.19 per \$100 of assessed valuation to \$1.53.—"Tax Digest."

## Philadelphia Transit Company Yields To Protest Against One-Man Cars

Yielding to pressure from Mayor Wilson, the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company has announced that in September it will replace a large number of one-man trolley cars with cars requiring both a motorman and conductor. The change will be made on three of the busiest lines in the city.

Street car employees have protested for years against one-man cars, and the riding public has backed the protest. Until Mayor Wilson's election, however, the move got no support from the city authorities.

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## Run o' the Hook

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

Enthusiasm of the membership in preparations being made for participation in the observance of Labor Day, especially the parade, which is developing to a praiseworthy degree, and the interest taken in the election of delegates to the Eureka convention of the California State Federation of Labor combined to inspire a well attended and spirited meeting of San Francisco Typographical Union last Sunday. Many were present who are not noted for their frequent attendance at union meetings. Noting this, an opportunity was given for handshaking and a brief reunion of those who had not been brought together for some time, with the result the meeting was not formally opened until five or ten minutes after its scheduled time, which was 1 o'clock. . . . On roll call all elective officers were shown to be present except an executive committeeman and a member of the board of trustees. . . . The membership statement revealed a loss of five for the month, the enrollment being 1510 on August 15 as against 1515 July 18. Two were reported suspended for non-payment of dues. The one proposition for journeyman membership, that of George K. Langridge, graduate apprentice of the "Chronicle," was given its initial presenta-



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# THE SANTA FE TRAILWAYS

tion and referred to committee. . . . The ratings recommended for six apprentices examined by the apprentice committee at its August meeting were approved by the union. Louis E. Morgan of the "Commercial News," Stephen E. Pryor of the "Chronicle" and John Swearingen of MacKenzie & Harris, Inc., were obligated as apprentice members. . . . George Bousquet, C. S. Dodge, George Laskey, V. P. Morgante and Jack Shulem were admitted as journeyman members. The membership committee was granted further time to consider the applications of Richard F. Cowl and Thomas D. O'Halloran, who were reported as having failed to appear before the committee for examination. . . . Election of delegates to the State Federation of Labor convention having, on motion, been made a special order of business for 2:15 o'clock, and that hour having arrived, the union proceeded to select its representatives to that gathering. E. C. Browne, G. E. Mitchell, Jr., R. E. Trickle and R. W. Waterson were placed in nomination. Messrs. Browne and Waterson were the successful candidates. By adoption of a motion the two unsuccessful aspirants were made alternate delegates to the convention. The contest was spirited and resulted in a rather close race, especially for the two candidates who ran second and third. . . . On recommendation of the executive committee, applications of John T. Bevans, Miles & Scott and the Rice Printing Company for permission to use the union label of the Allied Printing Trades Council were approved. Also, on recommendation of the same committee, the request of George A. Maitland for an honorable withdrawal card was complied with. Mr. Maitland gave inability to continue at the trade because of failing health as the reason for his request. . . . The special Labor Day Committee presented a detailed report of its activities. The appropriation it recommended to defray expenses incidental to its work was authorized. . . . A substantial sum was voted to the union laundry workers of San Jose who have been locked out by their employers. So deserving was the cause of these sorely tried and true laundry workers felt that the union "raised the ante" recommended by the executive committee. . . . Three communications—one from Casket Workers' Union, Local No. 94, two from one shoe store and one from another—all bearing on the subject of the union label, were read in full, and served, to some extent, as a substitute for the usual discussion under the "Label Talk" order of business. One of the union's delegates to the Label Section of the San Francisco Labor Council announced and briefly commented on the fact that four beauty salons had been added to the list of those organized by the Barbers' Union. . . . Among the communications was one from Philadelphia Typographical Union No. 2, commending San Francisco Typographical Union for its co-operation in prosecuting the campaign against the unfair Curtis Publishing Company, and giving assurance that co-operation was greatly appreciated. Philadelphia Union is confident that with the support of the San Francisco kind given by other jurisdictions the Curtis Company would soon be forced to capitulate. . . . The joint invitation of the Yavapai Chamber of Commerce and Prescott (Arizona) Typographical Union to hold the 1937 convention of the International Typographical Union in Prescott was referred to the union's delegates to the Colorado Springs convention of the I. T. U. . . . Two applications for the old age pension were approved. . . . A resolution which placed the union on record as being against vigilantism and supporting the fight of the California State Federation

of Labor against this lawless terrorism was unanimously adopted. . . . Following installation of the delegates and alternate delegates to the State Federation of Labor convention, adjournment of the meeting was taken at 3:55 p. m.

C. B. Cook and H. L. Dunning, members of Sacramento Typographical Union, were recent visitors at headquarters of Typographical Union No. 21. They didn't say it out loud, but it may be quite accurately suspected they were percolating through the bay region to escape at least a part of Sacramento's "ideal summer climate." They reported the state of trade in Sacramento somewhat better than it usually is for this period of the year.

Drawing of last position in the Labor Day parade by the Allied Printing Trades Council has not dampened the determination of printing tradesmen to make a good showing one whit. As a matter of fact, at least so far as the typographers are concerned, this position may be considered a good one, because it will afford members employed at night an hour or two of sleep and rest they would not enjoy if the position of their union in the line was nearer the front. Workers on day shifts of the newspapers, which will be short shifts because of the holiday, will benefit, too. Lateness of the hour at which the last division will swing into line will give them an opportunity to relax preparatory to making the hike up Market street. Typographical Union drew first position (right behind the crackerjack twenty-five-piece band promised by Phil Sapiro, conductor of the Municipal Band) in the Allied Council's division. Drawing for the positions took place at last Monday night's meeting of the council. The council made a splendid showing in the Labor Day parade of 1925, when the beautiful float it entered, which was a replica in flowers of the union label, won a handsome trophy. With this happy event a mere memory, however, the slogan this year is, "Make it (the showing) better than that of 1925." And it will be if you, and you and you get in line and march, as you should!

## Auxiliary of Bakery and Confectionery Workers Will Hold Annual Dance

The fifth annual dance of the Bay District Ladies' Auxiliary of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers of America, Locals Nos. 24, 119 and 125, will be held tomorrow (Saturday) evening, August 22.

California Hall, Polk and Turk streets, is the place, and admission tickets are 40 cents. Enjoyable entertainment is being prepared, in addition to the dance feature, and music will be furnished by the Vic Navarrett orchestra.

Committee members in charge of the event are: Bertha Del Carlo, chairman; Mabel Sutton, assistant chairman; Santana Fugazi, entertainment; dance committee, Mary McKay, Rose La Frano, Jennie Patani, Josephine Cheetham, Lillian Fannon, Pearl Wolverton, Irene Aliverti, Aileen Silk; honorary member, Louise McLaughlin.

The members of this organization announce they will parade, 100 per cent, on Labor Day.

## Costly Building to Be Erected For Western Furniture Exchange

Plans for the construction of a \$2,500,000 nine-story building at Tenth and Market streets were announced last week, with construction scheduled to start September 1. It will be the largest mercantile building erected in San Francisco since 1900.

Planned to house the Western Furniture Exchange and Mercantile Mart, the building will be finished in ornamental terra cotta and a magnificent entrance lobby will be in marble.

The announcement of the undertaking came through the Chamber of Commerce from Harry J. Moore, president of the exchange.

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## Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

The regular monthly meeting of No. 18 was held August 16, with a good attendance. . . . Communications were read from the Milwaukee (Wis.) and Northern California branches of the Newspaper Guild. President Del Carlo appointed a committee composed of Harold I. Christie, Joseph P. Bailey and C. Friberg to confer with the Guild's local representatives. Joseph Stocker, delegate to Labor Council, reviewed the Guild's activities, crediting them with being a militant organization. . . . The live-wire Labor Day Committee promises, as also does C. J. Ross, of the Central Mailing Bureau, attractive presents for "unknowns," as yet, of mailers in the line of march on Labor Day. The union voted its pro rata necessary to finance the cost of a band to head the division of the Allied Printing Trades Council in the Labor Day parade. . . . Secretary Christie of the Allied Printing Trades Council credited members of the union for having turned in considerable printed matter not bearing the label, which was given prompt attention.

Mailers' Union No. 18 has the distinction, we believe, of being the only local printing trades union having a regular voice on the air as announcer over the radio. Ex-President Edward P. Garrigan, assistant foreman of the "Call-Bulletin," gives the highlights and scores of the semi-professional baseball amateurs each Sunday at 7 p. m. over KYA.

C. J. Ross has established the Central Mailing Bureau at 951 Howard street and installed equipment to handle publication mailing, circular letters, and distributing. Mr. Ross and family expect, in a couple of weeks, to move into their new residence recently purchased in the Parkside district.

There's no discounting the fact that the (erst-while, at least) "lowly" mailer has become an important craft, or profession, of the printing industry, as is attested by the following excerpt from "The National Voice," a weekly publication of Los Angeles: "The printer makes mistakes—plenty of them—and the proofreaders slip more often than they should. And the editors blunder once and a while, too. But when 'Casey, the Mailer,' slips, it's a notable event in the office routine. And 'Casey,' by the way, isn't his name at all. It's K. C. Campbell. The next time you fail to get your paper, blame it on Mr. Farley, blame it on the office staff, or even blame it on the editor—but spare Mr. Campbell." For years "Casey, the Mailer" and his staff of experts have handled the routine work of mailing thousands of copies of weekly and monthly publications, letters, circulars and other printed matter on twenty-four hours' notice. Mr. Campbell has one of the most completely equipped mailing agencies in the country and does a business of several thousand dollars a month.

Earl M. Lindsay, mailer on the "Typographical Journal," and Otto G. Lepp, deputy county clerk of Milwaukee, Wis., recently enjoyed a hunting and fishing trip in the wilds of Wisconsin. Returning on his way to Indianapolis, Lindsay dropped in to see the mailer boys in Minneapolis and St. Louis.

"Outlaw" unions are on the "up and up," and continue to add unions to their ranks, the new "outlaw" union this time being Dallas, Tex. Congratulations and success to them. And to make the case look still brighter for the policies of the "outlaw" unions, two more mailer unions have been issued charters by the executive council of the I. T. U., Clarksburg, W. Va., with nine members, and Rochester, N. Y., with about forty members. The executive council of the I. T. U. is to be highly commended for its efforts in organizing the unorganized mailers.

No little amusement was created in West Coast

mailer circles by Munro Roberts, president of the M. T. D. U., "making the front page" in the daily press boosting Landon for President. The opinion generally expressed was that a boost by Roberts would make mailer and other labor votes for Roosevelt. Roberts was quoted as vice-president, instead of third vice-president, of the I. T. U.

### Millinery Workers' Union Seeks To Avert Strike by Conference

Miss Carmen Lucia, organizer for the Millinery Workers' Union, reports that in an attempt to avert a strike in the industry an invitation has been extended to all the millinery manufacturers in the city to attend a conference.

The membership recently organized, says Miss Lucia, is clamoring for immediate action on the demands for union recognition and an increase in wages, and never before in the history of the organization has such spontaneous enthusiasm and interest been shown, which indicates the strength of the union.

Several of the employers have shown a desire to meet the union representative and John A. O'Connell, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, at individual conferences, and it is possible that understandings may be reached with individual firms within the next few days. The organization, however, is going on with its program, having set the deadline for a definite reply from the employers at 10 a. m. Monday next. Failing definite answers, a general strike may ensue.

A general mass meeting of the milliners was scheduled for last Wednesday evening, at which Max Zaritsy, general president of the International union, was expected to be present.

### Lee Company's Garment Factory Will Be in Operation Here Soon

L. B. Lowrey, representing the H. D. Lee Mercantile Company, informs the Labor Clarion that the new plant of the firm at 746 Brannan street is ready to commence operation. This company, which has plants in Kansas City, Mo.; South Bend, Ind.; Trenton, N. J.; Minneapolis, Minn., and Salina, Kan., is one of the country's leading garment manufacturers, and the determination to open a plant in San Francisco is a recognition of the importance of this territory.

The new factory, as is the case with all of the other plants of the company, will employ union garment workers exclusively, and there have been installed machinery and equipment which are the very latest in design and effectiveness. It will start with a personnel of about 100.

The H. D. Lee Mercantile Company is a welcome addition to the industrial life of San Francisco.

How can labor unionists obtain economic security unless they buy their own products?

## Alaska Cannery Workers

The Alaska cannery workers are beginning to arrive in town, and Brother Herman Dreschler, the job delegate of Local No. 110, reports that conditions in the canneries were very much improved this season. This is the first season that the canneries have worked under union conditions. Wages for cannery workers were \$65 per month for a nine-hour day, with 50 cents per hour for overtime, something that was never paid before. No matter how long the men worked, they never received any overtime pay. Mess boys received \$60 and pot and dishwashers \$70. The canneries employed one-third more help and the work was thus much lighter than formerly because of the extra help.

Wages of the steward's department were as follows: Chief steward, \$175; second, \$145; chief cooks and bakers, \$125; second, \$105; launch cooks, \$90 for an eight-hour day, with 75 cents for overtime.

Many old-time abuses were absent. The old labor contractor racket was entirely absent as far as Brother Dreschler's job was concerned, and although conditions were far from ideal, yet all the workers were pleased with the improvements that have been made, and are well satisfied to at last have a cannery workers' union established and functioning. This year, for the first time in the history of the Alaska canneries, it can be said that salmon was packed under union conditions by union workers. The cannery workers stopped work for twenty minutes on July 5 in commemoration of the killing of the two workers on the waterfront two years ago.

### GET MORE PAY, WEEK'S VACATION

Samuel J. Reeves, president of the Phoenix Iron Company, Phoenixville, Pa., announced a 10 per cent increase in hourly wages and a week's vacation for all employees who have been with the company for five years. The concern is operating full time, employing 1200 men.

**Lachman Bros.**  
GIVE TIME ON FURNITURE  
MISSION ST 16 - 10 BUILDINGS 18 FLOORS

## AUGUST SALE OF HOME FURNISHINGS

Tremendous assortments and extraordinary values in every department.

**BUY NOW AND SAVE**

Buy on our Special Term Plan—  
NO MONEY DOWN, up to 2 years to pay

## Announcing a New and Complete Line of

# CAN'T BUST 'EM

UNION MADE

## Work Clothing

Pre-Shrunk Blue Bib O'alls, \$1.75

Frisco Jeans, \$1.95

Carpenters' O'alls, \$2.25

Painters' O'alls, \$1.75

Express Strip O'alls, \$1.75

Market at Fifth

**HALE'S BASEMENT**

SUtter 8000



## S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 0056.

### Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, August 14, 1936

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Edward D. Vandeleur.

**Roll Call of Officers**—All present.

**Minutes of Previous Meeting** — Approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

**Credentials**—Brewery Drivers No. 227, Fred Haub and William Core vice Dan Martin and Clyde Reed. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—Building Trades Council, minutes, containing list of officers installed. From M. H. McIntyre, assistant secretary to President Roosevelt, acknowledging receipt of Council's resolution relative to Maritime Commission. Resolution passed by Miscellaneous Employees No. 110 relative to Committee on Industrial Organization. From Laundry Workers No. 26, thanking Council for support of San Jose strike.

Referred to Labor Clarion—From General Labor Council of San Mateo County, requesting unions whose members work in that county to send delegates to the weekly meetings of their Council, held Monday evenings at 8 o'clock in Building Trades Hall, 711 B street, San Mateo.

Referred to Executive Committee — Material Drivers No. 216, asking that Santa Fe Railroad and California Wrecking Company be placed on the unfair list. Resolution of Warehousemen's Union, requesting support in securing recognition and agreement with employers in wholesale drug industry.

Secretary-treasurer submitted financial report of Mooney Appeal Fund up to and including August 14, 1936, showing total receipts \$2567.73 and total expenditures \$2043.18, leaving balance on hand \$524.55.

**Executive Committee Report**—Recommended indorsement of wage scale of Nurses' Union, subject to indorsement of A. F. of L.; scale to be submitted to city government for next year's budget. Recommended that two delegates to Eureka con-

vention of California State Federation of Labor be paid \$150 each. Recommended that Council appropriate \$50 to Laundry Workers of San Jose. Recommended that Council declare intention to place California Wrecking Company, doing work on Argonaut Hotel, on the unfair list. The foregoing recommendations were all concurred in. Balance of report dealt with hearing on the application of Firemen and Oilers for placing a boycott on the Rainier Brewery for refusal to employ an additional fireman. The matter was discussed at length, and was apparently compromised to the satisfaction of all concerned excepting the Operating Engineers, who claim that the position is under their jurisdiction. Committee recommended that the compromise offer of the management to employ an additional member of the Firemen and Oilers be accepted, with the understanding that the man's work should not infringe upon the jurisdiction of the Operating Engineers. Motion made to concur; amendment made to re-refer matter to the executive committee. After considerable debate the amendment to re-refer was adopted by a vote of 84 to 77.

**Reports of Unions**—Window Cleaners reported having made donations for various purposes; requested the Council to assist in securing payment of their wage scale on P.W.A. and other agency contract work, as a skilled trade. Delegate West gave an interesting account of his activities of investigation of agricultural organizing conditions in southern California as representative of the State Federation of Labor; made a serious complaint against the State Highway Patrol for their interference with organizing activities in agricultural sections of the state. Millinery Workers stated the Bell Hat Company is contemplating resuming business, and the union is active in organizing the whole trade. Warehousemen have organized warehouses in drug industry and are seeking recognition from employers. Chauffeurs stated they desire to have Don's Sedan Service placed on the unfair list, and claim they made the necessary motion under new business some weeks ago; they also desire a list of drug stores fair to the pharmacists. Many unions reported their donations of money for various purposes, mostly in support of the striking laundry workers of San Jose, in response to the appeal of the State Federation of Labor. Elevator operators have unionized two buildings in the business section. Miscellaneous Employees No. 110 have settled differences with Lido Restaurant; the Bernstein fish houses are all O.K.; complain against a Chinese restaurant on Fifth street, and want it understood this is not a case of race antagonism but simply an economic fight for wages and conditions, and point to the fact that they have thirty Chinese in union enjoying union conditions; reported also they have received information that the Rochester convention of the International Hotel and Restaurant Employees has just voted \$1000 to the Mooney Appeal Fund. Street Carmen will fine members failing to parade on Labor Day. Cloakmakers have called strike at 32 Battery street, and hope for early settlement. Pharmacists will give out list of fair drug stores on request from unions. Painters No. 1158 have organized a Ladies' Auxiliary. Warehousemen report a carnival by Recreation Council at 32 Clay street. Bay District Auxiliary of Bakery and Confectionery Workers will dance in California Hall Saturday evening, August 22, and will give out door favors and invite patronage.

**Report of Organizing Committee** — Committee recommended that the application for affiliation of the Newspaper Guild of Northern California be granted on the payment of the affiliation fee and one month's dues for two delegates.

Council adjourned at 10:10 p. m.

Faternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

## Culinary Crafts Notes

By C. W. PILGRIM

The twenty-eighth convention of the International Association of Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders' League of America, which has just ended, went on record in favor of the release of Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings and voted the sum of \$1000 to the fund which is being raised by the San Francisco Labor Council to pay for preparing the transcript of the case.

A motion was also carried indorsing President Roosevelt for re-election, and \$2000 was placed at the disposal of General President Flores for the purpose of helping to re-elect Mr. Roosevelt.

An event of the fourth day's proceedings was the defeat of William Lehman of New York by Max Pincus of Local No. 302, New York, for the office of second vice-president. Pincus received 562 votes and Lehman 262. Hugo Ernst, secretary of Local No. 30, San Francisco, was re-elected third vice-president, and Walter Cowan, secretary of Local No. 110, San Francisco, was elected a delegate to the next convention of the American Federation of Labor.

On the morning of the third day of the convention President William Green of the A. F. of L. was introduced and spoke at length on the position of the executive council in relation to the Committee for Industrial Organization. Green received an ovation from the delegates present.

A motion was carried inviting John L. Lewis to address the convention and explain the position of the C. I. O. at this time.

San Francisco was selected as the city in which the 1938 convention of the culinary workers will be held.

Unfortunately the convention was marred by a sad incident when the business agent of Local No. 16 of New York was machine-gunned in the latest gangster manner as he stepped from a restaurant.

Remember all of Foster's, Clinton's, White Log Coffee Shops, Pig 'n' Whistles, Roosevelt, on Fifth and Mission streets, are on our unfair list and should not be patronized. Always when you buy anything look for the union house card, label and button; buy union, work union, think union, act as a union worker should do.

### PARENT BODY SHOWS INCREASE

Frank Morrison, secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, announces that the membership of the national and international organizations and local unions directly affiliated with the A. F. of L. for the month of July, 1936, was 3,547,858, which is a gain of 1,421,062 members over the average membership for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1933.

### WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Benatar's Cut Rate Drug Store, 807 Market.  
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth.  
Clinton Cafeterias.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.  
Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."

Don's Dollar Sedan Service, 925 Larkin.  
Drake Cleaners, 249 O'Farrell and 727 Van Ness.  
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.

Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.  
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers overalls and workingmen's clothing.  
Gordon's Sea Food Grotto, Ferry Building.

Independent Cleaning and Dyeing Works, 245 Van Ness So.

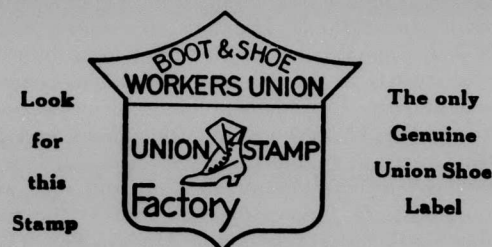
J. C. Hunken's Grocery Stores.  
Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.  
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom street.

Petri Wine Company, Battery and Vallejo.  
Pioneer Motor Bearing Company, Eddy and Van Ness.

San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle.)  
Shell Oil Company  
Standard Oil Company.

Van Emon, B. C., Elevators, Inc., 224 Fremont.  
All Non-Union independent taxicabs.

Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair



### Union Label Shoes

At BENDER'S

\$4.00—Work or Dress Shoes—\$6.50

UNION CLERKS

**BENDER'S**

"The Family Shoe Store"

2412 MISSION STREET (Near Twentieth)



## Labor Day Committee

### Minutes of Meeting Held in San Francisco Labor Temple Saturday Evening, August 15, 1936

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Chairman Edward Vandeleur.

Roll Call of Officers—All present excepting Vice-Chairman Thomas C. Meagher.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Read and approved.

Communications—Referred to their respective committees.

Resignation of Chairman Lively of the Grandstand Committee was reported, and vacancy will be filled at the next meeting of the General Committee.

Reports of Committees—Float Committee submitted report in writing giving details of assistance and advice given to a number of unions requesting same. Committee requests each division marshal to take up the permits, issued by the committee, from each driver of a float, and the Division Marshal will be held responsible for each float allowed to appear in his division, in order that all the rules established by the General Labor Day Committee may be strictly enforced. Permits will be issued after Saturday, August 15, by secretary of the Float Committee, Brother George Ward of the Theatrical Stage Employees' Union. On the application of the Ship Scalpers' Union for permit to display a sign on a float advocating the repeal of the syndicalism law, committee reported that it had refused a permit. Such a sign, said the committee, would lead to general advertising and slogans appearing in the parade, and thereby destroy its character and lead to conflicts and controversy, which must be avoided in the conduct of a demonstration to signify the unity and strength of the organized labor movement. On motion, the decision of the committee was concurred in by the General Committee. Committee further requested Secretary O'Connell to secure a suitable place for the building and assembling of floats.

The formation of the Fourth Division, the Labor Council Division, assembling at Spear and Market streets, was discussed, and from reports received the following bands will appear in that division: Butchers, with a band of thirty-one pieces; the United Garment Workers; Street Carmen, Division 518; Street Carmen, Division 1004; Coopers; Ladies' Garment Workers; Brewery Workmen—a total of seven bands and one drum corps. The drawing for positions in the division will take place at next Saturday's meeting, when all unions interested should be on hand, represented by their delegates, when the formation will be completed in all its various details.

Music Committee reported there have been received orders for twenty-four bands up to date, and that the committee will be able to secure outside bands for all organizations making an early application for same.

All other committees made progressive reports, as their activities will be limited to the last two weeks, when they will have their hands full.

General Instructions—Each division selects its own marshal and his two aides, whose regalia will

be furnished by the general committee. As soon as selected, send in their names and addresses to the secretary of the General Committee, John A. O'Connell, 2940 Sixteenth street. Each union selects its own marshal and aides, and furnishes them their regalia. Any question of position and for other information should be addressed to the division marshal.

The formation of each division should be reported as quickly as possible to facilitate the work of the secretary in issuing the necessary publicity.

Next meeting of the General Labor Day Committee, to be held in San Francisco Labor Temple, Saturday evening, August 22, will be of great interest and importance, and all delegates who possibly can should be in attendance at that meeting.

Meeting adjourned at 9 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

### SEAMEN STRIKE AT WILMINGTON

Twenty-five unlicensed members of the crew of the freighter Kentuckian at Wilmington, Calif., remained steadfast in a walkout, charging they had been served poor food and asked to carry out orders at sea that would have jeopardized their safety. The American-Hawaiian Steamship Company ship docked Thursday of last week but was not unloaded by the scheduled sailing time. Striking seamen, firemen and oilers said that restoration of pay for five men punished by Captain E. B. Cates would result in dropping of the complaints.

### NEW UNION PROGRESSES

Casket Workers' Union No. 94 of the Upholsterers, Carpet and Linoleum Mechanics' International Union, recently organized in San Francisco, reports splendid progress in organization work. Edward Candage, business representative, says that indications are that the industry soon will be 100 per cent union.

### DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

The following members of union labor have passed away since the last report: George Betts of Waiters' Union No. 30; Adelin Despiegleer, Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers' Union No. 377; Otto Clements, Butchers' Union No. 115.

### A. F. of L. Convention Delegates Resenting Attitude of Tampa Hotel

The Central Trades and Labor Assembly of Tampa, Fla., has started a fight on the Collier Coast Hotels in Florida for employing non-union musicians. The grievance committee called on the general manager of the Temple Terrace Hotel, but received no consideration. This is the hotel that has been tentatively selected for the headquarters of the A. F. of L. convention to be held in November. The hotel company controls seven hotels in Tampa and at other points in Florida.

Wide publicity is being given to the unfairness of the Collier hotel management and already arrangements are under way to take care of delegates and visitors at the large hotels in nearby St. Petersburg in case the Collier management remains on the "unfair" list.

## Attacks on Civil Rights

A prompt and public condemnation by national officers of the American Legion of all activities of its members that threaten the Bill of Rights has been urged on Frank Miles of Des Moines, editor of the "Iowa Legionnaire," by the American Civil Liberties Union. "Until such public disavowal is made, friends of liberty will continue to judge the Legion by the acts of its members, whatever its avowed program may be," the A. C. L. U. said.

Miles had challenged the Union "to cite some special instance in the past year, or in other years" to support the statement in its last annual report that the Legion "led the field in attacking civil rights." In reply the A. C. L. U. cited three examples taken from the morning's mail in which the Legion's protest was received.

The instances reported in answer to Miles' challenge were: (1) An attack led by Major Darte of Richmond (Va.) Post No. 1, resulting in denial of a permit for a meeting in a high school at which the vice-presidential candidate of the Communist party was to be a speaker. (2) The conviction of Paul Butash, a solicitor for the "Literary Digest," for criminal syndicalism in Angola, Ind. When Butash declared at a meeting that he favored a Farmer-Labor party and that "the people can force Congress to change conditions," the meeting was broken up and Legionnaires tried to attack him. The next day he was arrested and later convicted. (3) Award of a "distinguished service certificate" by McKeesport (Pa.) Legion Post to Mayor Lysle for his opposition to "anti-American movements." The Union claimed that the mayor has a long record of high-handed repression and unwarranted interference with free speech and assemblage.

### WOMEN ON P.W.A. JOBS

The Works Progress Administration has announced that of the 2,563,185 employees on W.P.A. projects on May 15, 2,152,690 were men and 410,495, or 16 per cent, were women.

### "FACTORY TO WEARER" MEN'S WEAR

When you buy Eagleson union-made shirts you get lowest "Factory to Wearer" prices and you help local industry. Our other union-made lines include:

NECKWEAR - SWEATERS - SUSPENDERS  
GARTERS - UNDERWEAR - HOSE - GLOVES

**Eagleson & Co.**

736 Market Street 1118 Market Street  
140 Kearny Street  
(Stores also at Sacramento, Fresno & Los Angeles)

## FOR FIFTY YEARS

This concern has specialized in union-made goods in the printing line. We invite inspection of our merchandise.

## FOR LABOR DAY—

Each union should be fitted out with union-made Banners, Badges and Buttons. We print the Labor Clarion.

**WALTER N. BRUNT  
PRESS**

111 SEVENTH STREET  
Phone Market 7070

**YOU CAN HELP**  
**Keep Local Workers Employed**  
**Insist on these brands!**

**CANT BUST'EM**

**BOSS OF THE ROAD**

**SAN FRANCISCO'S BIG VALUES IN UNION MADE WORK CLOTHES**



## Delegates Report on I. S. and E. Convention

Fred Ewald, pioneer trade unionist and one of the best known members in the local labor movement, returned last week from Boston, where he represented the San Francisco local in the thirty-fifth annual convention of the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union. R. R. Jeffress was his co-delegate from Local No. 29.

This year's gathering was the eighteenth which Ewald has attended as a representative from the local union. He gave high praise to the entertainment features provided by the Boston union and its Women's Auxiliary during the interim of the various sessions.

Forty-nine local units of the international organization chose eighty-one delegates to the convention and these, with the visitors, brought the attendance to a most favorable comparison with past years.

### Employment Conditions Improve

Ewald states that reports from the delegates indicated most encouraging improvement in employment in the industry, though the electrotypers, whose branch is dependent upon the commercial field, have not yet approached the employment opportunities of former years. Several of the local unions are yet carrying an unemployment roll, and in this latter connection it will prove of interest—doubtless amazing—to the general reader to know that the Chicago local (of less than 700 members) of the stereotypers and electrotypers provided \$1,500,000 for its unemployed during the depression. The San Francisco local, of 160 members, also is stated to have provided \$100,000 for the same purpose.

Among vital subjects brought before the Boston convention was the five-day week and the sending of the question to the referendum. The proposal was defeated by a narrow margin, the delegates not being convinced that certain conditions peculiar to the industry could at this time be overcome. A number of local unions, however, provide for observance of the shorter work-week. On the other hand the convention decided to send to the referendum the forty-hour-week limitation on the members' working time. A second measure upon which the members will vote in the referendum was an "accumulative overtime" law for the entire international jurisdiction, which law is also now in effect in certain locals. Minneapolis will be host to the convention next year, and in accordance with the organization's policy of naming the meeting place two years in advance, Memphis was chosen for the 1938 gathering.

### Reports Made to the Convention

The average membership of the international union for the last fiscal year, based upon the average number of dues-paying members, was 8300. The total number of apprentices at the end of 1935 was 787. There were 102 deaths among journeymen and one among apprentices for the calendar year. The financial balance in the treasury increased over the twelve-month period, and for the first time in six years a surplus was shown in the defense fund. Secretary Sumner stated in his report: "The outlook is for a continuation of the same steady improvement that, with few exceptions, has marked the report made annually since we became an integral part of the American Federation of Labor."

At the regular meeting of the San Francisco

local last Sunday the members voted in favor of the re-election of the incumbent officers of the international union, as follows: President, Leon De Veze, Bayonne, N. J.; vice-president, Martin J. Casey, Boston; secretary-treasurer, Charles A. Sumner, Kansas City; members of executive board, Frank R. Adams, Chicago, and Joseph A. Carroll, New York City; editor of the "Journal," William E. McCormick, Denver. For the newly-created office of stereotyper vice-president, J. L. O'Neill of Boston was indorsed.

### LABOR DRAMAS IN OAKLAND

The East Bay Theater Union will present an evening of plays by Clifford Odets, an outstanding writer in America of plays dealing with social justice and labor's fight for recognition. Titles of the plays are "Waiting for Lefty," dealing with the passions and issues involved in a strike, and "Till the Day I Die," depicting the methods used against labor unions in Nazi Germany. The entertainment will be presented the evenings of August 22, August 30 and September 5 at the City Club Theater in Oakland. The admission prices are 75, 50 and 35 cents.

### STATE REGISTRATION FIGURES

Secretary of State Jordan announces the official registration of the state for the August 25 primary as follows: Democratic, 1,783,028; Republican, 1,198,550; Prohibitionist, 6,651; Socialist, 6,098; Progressive, 4,766; Communist, 1,095; Commonwealth, 144; miscellaneous, 381; declined to state, 96,116. Total registration, 3,096,829.

### STOCKTON STRIKE ENDED

Under an agreement signed last Monday in Stockton between the Iron Workers' Union and their employers in that city, 150 strikers have returned to their jobs. Every major foundry had been closed following a walkout ten days ago. The strikers had demanded a wage scale of 95 cents an hour, but final terms provided in the agreement were not immediately disclosed.

### State's Right to Fix Minimum Pay For Women Again Before High Court

The question of a state's power to fix minimum wages for women was reopened in the United States Supreme Court this week by the West Coast Hotel Company of Wenatchee, Wash., which challenged the validity of the Washington wage law.

The company appealed from a Washington Supreme Court decision upholding that statute, delivered April 2. Two months later the United States Supreme Court by a five to four ruling invalidated a similar law enacted by New York State.

Mrs. Elsie Parrish, a chambermaid in the above mentioned company's hotel, brought suit for \$216 which she claimed was the balance due her for fifty-two weeks' work under the state law fixing a minimum weekly wage of \$14.50 for such work.

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Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices

3089 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia San Francisco

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Union Made

2386 MISSION STREET

Near 20th Street

### WICK MERIT GLOVES

UNION MADE

The Glove that Fits

No Rips . . . No Kicks

When you Buy

Insist on WICK

MERIT GLOVE CO.

## Indictments Returned Against Oil Companies

A federal grand jury sitting at Madison, Wis., has indicted twenty-three important oil companies, three publishing companies and fifty-eight individuals for violations of the anti-trust acts. The defendants, according to the indictments, "combined and conspired, beginning in February, 1935, and continuing to date, to raise and fix prices of gasoline sold in interstate commerce, mainly in ten states of the Middle West."

The indicted oil companies sell vast quantities of gasoline to about 4000 jobbers in Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas. The sales are made on contracts in which the price of gasoline to the jobbers is fixed by the average of the spot market prices as published in the Chicago "Journal of Commerce" and "Platt's Oilgram."

The charge is that these papers conspired with the indicted oil companies to publish as market prices the prices agreed upon by the companies, practically always a little above the actual prices paid and received in the market. This raised the prices to the jobbers, who passed it on to the retail dealers, who added it to the sum from every car owner in the northern part of the Middle West.

The government is not stopping with serving warrants on the offending corporations. It has served warrants on the officers of those corporations. Edward G. Seubert, Allan Jackson and Edward J. Bullock, president and two vice-presidents of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, have been indicted. Seven officials of Socony Vacuum, from John A. Brown of New York, president, to Byron S. Reid of Chicago, general manager, are on the indicted list. J. F. Frake of Pittsburgh, president of the Gulf Oil Corporation, and three of its other officials are also on the indictment roster.

The indictments charge price-raising and price-fixing. They are based on the grand jury's finding that the major oil companies operated pools in the Texas, Oklahoma and mid-continent fields, fixing artificially high prices, which were published as open market prices. Some 4000 jobbers were under contract to take gasoline from these companies at open market prices; and with these fixed by the major oil companies through pools, the jobbers feel that they have been very thoroughly "held up." While warrants are being served, trials probably will not begin for some months.

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